



# THE WORLD

## GREECE: NO MORE MANOEUVRES

Athens. Greece has demanded that NATO no longer hold military exercises in the area of the Aegean Sea. This demand was made by the Deputy National Defence Minister of Greece Antonios Drossoyannis in a speech before journalists. He said that demand was made to the American Supreme NATO Allied Commander for Southern Europe Admiral W. Snell, during his recent visit to Athens and had also been communicated in written form to the Supreme Allied Command for Southern Europe in Naples.

A. Drossoyannis again confirmed that Greek armed forces will not take part in NATO military exercises while frictions remain with Turkey and problems which have arisen in relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have not been resolved. Greece will not participate in the forthcoming manoeuvres scheduled between February 20 and March 13.

## WHO OPPOSES THE CREATION OF 'CONSTRUCTIVE ATMOSPHERE'

Hanoi. A representative of the Vietnamese foreign ministry has issued a statement on the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers which recently ended in Bangkok. The communiqué on the results of the meeting, according to the statement, rehearses known slanderous attacks on Vietnam and distorts the goodwill existing among the three countries of Indochina. Moreover, the communiqué urges the West and China to increase military aid to the Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionary groupings. Such a position only serves to further increase confrontation in Southeast Asia.

## Nyerere criticizes USA and South Africa

(Continued from page 1)  
ern party of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) seized in the course of direct aggression against the PRA.

The authorities in the South African Republic, stressed J. Nyerere, do not fulfil the obligations they have undertaken in relation to the People's Re-

public of Mozambique, which have been envisaged by the "Nikomati Agreement". Facts testify that contrary to the provisions of this document the racists continue to render all-embracing assistance to the bandits from the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" operating inside the country, he stressed.

### VIEWPOINT

## WHO SHOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE?

Who should be held responsible for the present tension in international relations, for the continuous arms race, for the nuclear threat hanging over mankind?

This question is especially important in view of the talks due to start on March 72 between the USSR and the USA on nuclear and outer space arms. The two most militarily powerful countries enter the talks with different "service records". The fact that they are equally strong doesn't at all mean that they are equally responsible for the arms race. Let's start with the atomic bomb. It is a fact that it was Washington, not Moscow, which initiated each new twist in this race. Actions of the USSR are always guided only by consideration of not allowing the other party to gain military superiority.

New moves towards military superiority. It is precisely the desire to attain military superiority which guides the authors of the US military draft budget, the debates of which are continuing in Washington. This budget is oriented towards increasing strategic nuclear arms, on

shing-2 and cruise missiles. This budget envisages a triple increase in expenditure on "star war" programmes and more spending on anti-satellite systems. In a word, it is an arms race budget. But this means that programmed on its very basis is a contradiction to accords reached between the USSR and the USA, the goals and tasks of the Geneva talks which are expected to mark a stage in complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons.

In order to get the new budget through Congress without losing a single cent, the US administration started to blame the USSR with mythical "violations" of arms control treaties. The intention is to cast a shadow on the forthcoming Geneva talks and place in doubt their value and success. Besides, Washington is trying to escape responsibility for undermining the Soviet-American agreements. This is not far-fetched and the USSR repeatedly reminds the other side of it.

The Terrible 1972 Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. Washington took half a century to ratify the 1972 Geneva protocol banning it to do just that.



Edgar CHEPOROV

chemical weapons. During this period chemical war in Southeast Asia claimed many thousands of lives. In the forthcoming fiscal year the Pentagon is asking for 151.2 million dollars for mass production of the latest binary nerve charges.

The Helsinki Final Act. The American "contribution" to the development of the process of detente was the deployment in Europe of new first-strike nuclear weapons. Washington tried to disrupt normal trade, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in this region although together with other states, it had undertaken an obligation to assist in ensuring European peace and security, to work for closer ties and cooperation among European countries and for the development and strengthening of the process of detente.

May be the US leaders intend to gain more time to prepare for "star war"? In this case the world would face with the same old story in which the USA tried to turn talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe into a cover for "rearming". The USA agreed not to break the treaty in the military-strategic field but, in fact, had planned the deployment in Europe of several hundred missiles of strategic designation.

The 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underwater Nuclear Weapons Test. This Treaty has not yet been ratified by Washington because it does not want to put into effect a system of control over the yield of its explosions. If the USA had agreed to such control it would have been harder for it to test and improve its advanced nuclear charges.

The Terrible 1972 Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. The American programme of "the war", on



Snake-charmer.

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

## Scargill says be firm

London. An appeal to the workers of the British coal industry to manifest firmness and resolve in the face of continuing attempts by the Conservative government to strangle the national strike of miners has been made by Chairman of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain Arthur Scargill. The Tories, he stressed in a statement published in the "Morning Star", seek to put pressure to bear on the working people, to introduce a split in their ranks and in the long run to close down the mines under the pretext of their "non-profitability". The trade union leader pointed out that the National Coal Board and the government standing behind it deliberately foil the possibilities to negotiate the strike on a just and constructive foundation.

The press reports that the National Coal Board has also declined the mediation efforts made by the leadership of the British Trades Union Congress after resumption of the strike. In view of the emerging situation, the Executive of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain has adopted a decision to convene this week an emergency conference which will discuss the problems linked with the strike.

## FOR PEACE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Cairo. The United States of America has converted the Indian Ocean located several thousand kilometres from its territory into a huge arsenal under the pretext of "protection of its vital interests" in this region of the globe. This is said in a statement distributed here by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on the occasion of a Week held here in support of actions for the conversion of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a zone of peace.

Great alarm among the people in the region and among the peace-loving public in all the countries, the document stresses, has been caused by the aggressive preparations which have become intensified over the recent years by American imperialism. In the basin of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf the Pentagon has deployed thirty military bases, sixty warships and 220-thousand troops from the rapid deployment force.

At the naval base on the island of Diego Garcia underground storage tanks have been mounted for preservation of nuclear warheads and chemical weapons, along with ammunition dumps and a satellite-tracking station.

The aggressive plans by the United States in the basin of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, says the AAPSO statement, are part and parcel of the global imperialist conspiracy whose aim is to suppress the national liberation movement of the people.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

• The Director of the Institute of Foreign Trade of Mexico Manuel Armendariz has spoken in favour of more cooperation between Mexico and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. He was speaking at a seminar "Trade and Economic Relations With the Socialist Countries of Europe", held as part of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

• The well-known Washington lawyer Mark Lane, the author of books and surveys about the "crime of the century" he reported about the plan of launching the nationwide campaign to attract the attention of the American public to the role of the CIA in the assassination of John Kennedy.

Joint platform for left forces in Mexico

Mexico. Mexican left forces have made an important step towards unity. Leaders of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the Socialist Popular Party, the Mexican Party of the Working People and the Left Communist and the Socialist Movement Alliance have drawn up a joint platform for campaigning towards the July elections to the Congress Chamber of Deputies.

This programme, which was read out at a press conference here, stresses that the country's democratic forces should stop Washington-supported forces of reaction surging power. The joint platform also affirms that the left parties describes themselves as "stern ally". There is some truth in this name. Indeed, Rome is one of the oldest cities in Europe. According to archeologists, an urban-type settlement existed there in the 10th century BC. Many scientists emphasize that the Etruscan workers' Party and the government have moved urgently to overcome the drought.

The Council has passed a decree under which every citizen

conducting experiments for

# THE WORLD

The USA is making the situation in Central America more volatile. Honduras has become a military base used by the Americans against national liberation movements in the region. Special attention is devoted to training Honduran troops to fight guerrilla detachments.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

## Man's main requirement

New York. "Peace is man's inborn requirement and the basis of a healthy society"—such is the main conclusion drawn in the report of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the social situation in the world for 1985. International peace and security, it stresses, are closely linked with economic development.

• Charles Z. Wick, Director of the US International Communication Agency (ICA) says "considerable progress" has been achieved at talks between the Reagan administration and the Israeli Government on the construction of a new powerful transmitter for the subversive Voice of America (VOA) radio station in Israel. The US administration expects it to sharply increase VOA broadcasts beamed to the Soviet Union. This year the duration of its broadcasts to the USSR is expected to increase by 14 hours. The scope of radio sabotage against the Soviet Union will also keep expanding.

• Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and South Africa's Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha recently held a secret meeting in Cape Town with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA terrorist gang. According to well-informed sources, the US envoy instructed the long-standing CIA agent on "new tasks and the role" of UNITA in coordinated military and political actions of the USA and South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and southern Africa as a whole.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

Tokyo. Japanese peace advocates have set out on an anti-war march from the port of Sasebo, to all the towns and settlements in Nagasaki prefecture, where people suffered the horrors of the American atomic bombardment in August 1945. The aim is to consolidate the movement for the prevention of nuclear war.

• Its participants will also gather signatures for a demand that the government pass a special law on state assistance to "hibakusha", which is the Japanese word for people who suffered in the nuclear bombardment.

A recent Hiroshima meeting set up a coordination committee for holding, on March 21, mass anti-war demonstrations in memory of the 40th anniversary of the American nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They will be organized under the slogan, "Remove nuclear weapons from the surface of the Earth". Over a hundred thousand peace activists are expected to participate.

### Science and technology

## DIRIGIBLE MAKES COMEBACK

Dirigibles will be less costly as they require no airfield and can land wherever required.

### PEOPLE

Jim Mallot, Attorney General of Texas State (USA), is now standing trial on charges of extorting a huge sum of money from the Lubbock and Javorski law chambers in Houston. The state law punishes this crime with 2 to 10 years of imprisonment plus a fine of 5 thousand dollars.

This is the second such trial

over the past three months in

involving a state attorney general.

Last December Nebraska's attorney general Paul Douglas was found guilty of not declaring his financial operations with the Commonwealth Savings Company in Lincoln.

In the USA a giant dirigible is

now being built. It is expected

to take 700 passengers and 1,000 tonnes of freight. Dirigible tickets will cost less than the plane tickets, because use of di-

gibles will be less costly as

they require no airfield and

can land wherever required.

### ENGINE OF CERAMICS

Japan's ceramic engine has been developed at the Japanese enterprise Isuzu Motors. Many important parts as pistons, pressure rings, valves and some others have been made of various ceramic materials.

They withstand temperatures up to 1,000°C. Therefore, the engine does not need a cooling system.

Piston rings made of silicon materials are in many respects better than those of steel. The company intends to start mass production of ceramic engines in the near future.

### OF INTEREST

## Giant hothouse

An unusual hothouse was cele-

brated by the inhabitants of the

Italian capital. The thing is that

according to historians, 8,000

years ago, it was for the first

time that Rome was called an

"eternal city". There is some

truth in this name. Indeed,

Rome is one of the oldest cities

in Europe.

According to archeologists,

an urban-type settle-

ment existed there in the 10th

century BC.

Many scientists

emphasize that the

Etruscan workers' Party

and the government have moved

urgently to overcome the

drought.

The decree specifies that

the government

should make a monetary contribution as help to

the drought-affected population.

The decree specifies the

order and form of such contributions.

It stresses the importance

of the efforts of the entire

population.

It also specifies the

amounts of

grants to be given to

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## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

**"AKADEMIK KOROLEV"** — THE FLAGSHIP OF THE RESEARCH FLEET HAS RETURNED TO VLADIVOSTOK FROM A THREE-MONTH CRUISE OF THE OCEAN. This was the biggest expedition in recent years to study the interaction of the ocean and the atmosphere. Scientists worked in the area of the warm current Curoshio, one of the five most energy-saturated zones of the ocean, where complex global processes of weather formation are taking place.

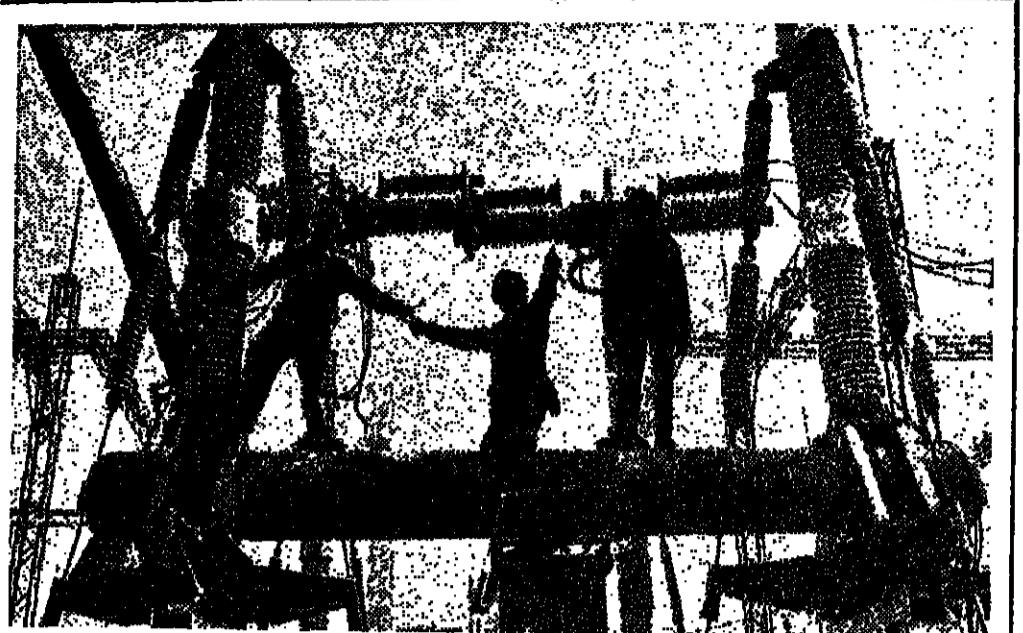
**AN ASTEROID MOVING IN A WIDE CIRCLE BETWEEN THE ORBITS OF MARS AND JUPITER, WAS NAMED RIGA.** AFTER THE CAPITAL OF LATVIA. Latvian astronomer M. Drilis calculated the orbit of that celestial body and made the table of visible positions of the object for the next few years. At his discoverer, the astronomer chose the name for the representative of our galaxy and this decision was approved by the International centre on small planets.

**IN NAKHODKA, A PORT ON THE PACIFIC, WORK HAS COMPLETED ON A MARINE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE.** The centre is intended to link ships in the Pacific or Indian oceans with subscribers in the USSR. The Nakhodka centre, with its commercial operation expected to start in the second part of the year, concludes the global system of marine communications built under the auspices of the Intersputnik organization which has a membership of 42 countries. The system enhances management and other functions and improves safety at sea.

### Zhinvall hydrostation ready soon

Power equipment for the Zhinvall hydrostation is already being mounted.

Altogether four generating units with a total capacity of 130,000 kilowatts will be mounted there. When they go into operation late this year, it will become possible to stabilize power supply in the mountainous districts of Georgia.



### POWERFUL ELECTRIC RIVERS

In 1984 the USSR produced 1,493,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

Nature decided it so that 80 per cent of energy producers are situated in the country's east, while the majority of energy users are in European USSR thousands of kilometres away.

To convey tremendous amounts of electric energy to European destinations several major super high-tension electric lines were built operating at a rate of 300, 750 and 1,500 thousand volts.

Pictured above are assemblies fixing air circuit breakers at a substation of the Uralstan heat-and-power station in Western Siberia. It is from this point that a 1,500 thousand volt DC

line and a 1,500 thousand volt AC line will stretch westwards correspondingly to the country's centre and the Urals, both are the world's most powerful lines.

The USSR extends for 11 time belts. When it is twilight on its western borders, another day is breaking over Sakhalin Island in the east. To run power supplies smoothly a unified power grid was set up to cover an area of 10 million square kilometres with a population of over 220 million people. Centrally-controlled it efficiently uses time difference over the country. This year it will be used to distribute 1,650-1,800 thousand million kilowatt-hours.

### Another oil field on Caspian shelf

The reservoir formed by the dam of the hydroscheme will help irrigate thousands of hectares of arid land at the foot-hills of the Caucasus. Besides, along the 42 km main water-conduit, Tbilisi (capital of Georgia) will be supplied with more than 15 cu m of drinking water every second.

A new oil field is being built on the shelf of the Caspian Sea, off the coast of Azerbaijan, a Transcaucasian republic. A floating drilling platform has arrived at a deposit discovered by means of photographs taken from the Soviet Salyut orbital station. The drillers will have to sink a well at a depth of 5,100 metres. But, thanks to the structure of the

drilling rig, one can drill inclined wells up to 6,000 metres each. The new rig is fitted out with automatic and remote-control equipment and rules out environmental contamination. Now the oilmen of the Caspian Sea have ten platforms — self-lifting and semi-submerged drilling rigs.

### Concerns of Latvian fishermen-deputies

On the initiative of the deputy group branches of natural and vocational schools have been set up in Bauska (Sailors' cooperative — the biggest in Soviet Latvia). Those who complete these schools work as crew members of trawlers, cannerys and fish farms.

The deputy group consists of more than 40 fishermen — elected people's representatives in the Supreme Soviet of Latvian district and village Soviets. The group is headed by Mikheil Lumentis, Chairman of the fish cooperative, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the republic.

By pooling the efforts of everyone and using its extensive powers, this deputy group has done a great deal to improve the working and living conditions of fishermen.

It considered such an issue as the reduction of fishermen's earnings in connection with a sharp cut in the catch of spot, cod and other fish in the Riga Gulf. This measure was necessitated by the reproduction of fish but, according to the deputies, it must not affect the well-being of cooperative members. This is how the idea of setting up a fish-breeding farm occurred. At a general meeting of fishermen five million rubles were allocated to the project. Last year an artificial salmon-breeding plant was built in the cooperative and a large trout-breeding farm was set up. Apart from increasing the cooperation to increase fish production, it also considerably raises the earnings of fishermen.

Apart from coins, medals were a good addition with interesting stories. Of historic value is the gold medal presented to the Russian tsar Peter the Great in 1717, when he visited the Mint of Paris and dedicated to this event. About 40 silver medals were made for persons who accompanied the tsar.

Historic interest are the coins that strengthened the economy of the young Soviet state, its international trade contacts as well as modern coins devoted to V. I. Lenin, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 23rd Olympic Games in Moscow, and achievements of Soviet cosmonautics. Made in platinum, gold and silver, copper and nickel alloy, the coins and medals were made at the mint of the USSR, USA, Britain, Egypt, Guinea, Cyprus, the People's Republic of China, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Cuba.

The first batch of the preparation, called revertase, has been dispatched to research organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the microelectronics industry.

### REVERTASE ON CONVEYOR

The USSR has begun industrial production of a unique preparation — the lement of revertase transcriptase. The few dozens of grammes produced a year are enough for performing thousands of rather delicate genetic operations.

The first batch of the preparation, called revertase, has been dispatched to research organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the microelectronics industry.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### BOOK FOR SCHOOL

In connection with the school reform, now underway in the country, schools will receive new curricula and schoolbooks. Letters from its readers with thoughts on this subject are published by the newspaper *PRAVDA*.

Perhaps, our schoolbooks meet only one side — they are a source of knowledge, writes, among others I. Pugach, worker of secondary education in the city of Kubanivsk. But in the classroom there are schoolchildren sitting who are not only interested in this or that subject, but also those who are indifferent to it, and those who do not like these subjects for one reason or another. This means that the "source of knowledge" should be interesting for all and accessible to an absolute majority of pupils.

At present, I believe, it is necessary that of all to act up a team of scientists and specialists on methods, leading educationalists, specialists in general pedagogics and psychology, professional hygiene in order to devise both criteria for textbook evaluation and a comprehensive programme of requirements covering all educational literature. Its compilation and experimental testing.

#### MAN IN A NEW ENVIRONMENT

Nowadays the development of new areas is going on at rapid rates, and whole families move there for permanent residence and work. Soviet anthropologists are studying their, particularly children's, adaptation to new climatic and geographic conditions, writes the magazine *NAUKA I ZHIZN*.

More than 20,000 schoolchildren were examined, among them Russians, Dagestanis, Tatars, Uzbeks and Kirghiz. It was found out that climatic factors practically do not influence the development of children when they do not live in extreme conditions. Such conditions as, for example, residing in high-mountain districts, seriously affect the organism of children: the growth rates slow down, their general development lags behind.

Soviet anthropologists have studied the peculiarities of over 40 ethnic groups who live in different climatic zones of the Soviet Union. A definite interconnection was revealed between the variation of physiological factors of a given population and the climatic factors of the zone where it lives. Now there are reasons to believe that some peculiarities of the physique, metabolism, proportions of the body can adapt themselves and are a normal biological reaction to the impact of various climatic factors.

This investigation, stresses the magazine, gives a key to the solution of problems relating to the adaptation of various ethnic groups to environmental changes. The materials of the disposal of scientists will make it possible, after their appropriate processing, to outline strictly scientific approaches to vocational orientation and the placing of the population in extreme conditions of the North.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OR PUNISHMENT?

If an attempt is ever made to make a list of "encouragement and punishment" faced by parents, that of encouraging and punishment will hold a place of honour in it, writes psychologist S. Kovalev in the newspaper *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*.

Pampering their child, whether they like it or not, quite often the parents realize that they must be more severe. So, they sharply turn to the methods of ban and punishment. Frequently the reason of such a conduct is the inability and unwillingness to encourage skilfully and continuously, which, naturally, calls for more attention and efforts. Such a sparing use of praise is often nothing but parents' laziness. In fact, they have to be very attentive not to leave unnoticed any, even the most insignificant, but kind and good deed of the child, notes the author.

Both encouragement and punishment, whatever they are, are effective only in case a child is sure that the truth is born of judgment.

## HOME NEWS

### Historic coins

Muscovites and guests of the capital took great interest in the exhibition "International Contacts in the Monuments of Cologne", which recently ended. It was organized by the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade jointly with the Leningrad State Hermitage and the Moscow State History Museum. On display are unique collections of coins showing diverse contacts of the Russian state and the Soviet Union with foreign countries.

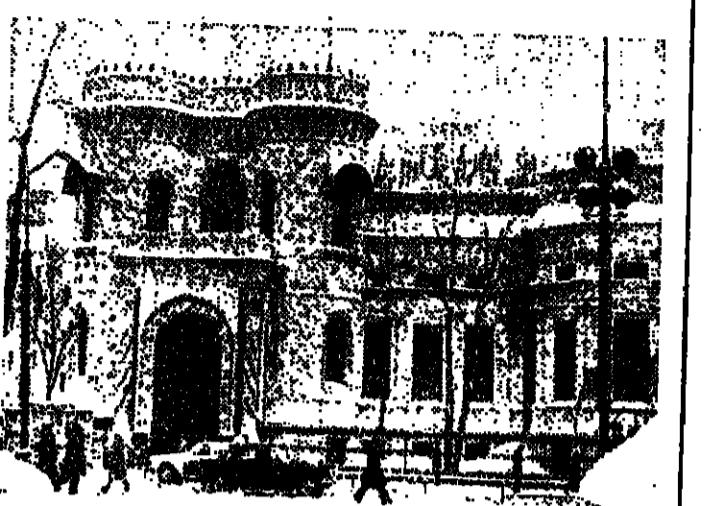
The mansion was erected by Arseny Morozov, nephew of once noted art patron and millionaire Savva Morozov. His designer was Viktor Mazyrin.

Quite interesting were the golden Russian coins of the 15th century made after "international trade currencies" of the time — Hungarian ducats and British nobles. Maintaining wide-scale trade contacts, Russia copied the coins of a number of countries. For example, "lobanchiks" imitated Dutch ducats, and one double-plate of 1725 bore the traces of the influence of the Swedish mint. The coins with Russian mint marks, especially Chinese billets, are an indication of direct economic contacts.

Russian coins made at foreign mint offices of the all-Union society of cultural relations with foreign countries, and it was there that the first issues of the "Moscow News" saw the light of day.

After the Union of Soviet

### FRIENDSHIP HOUSE



Friendship Societies was founded in early 1950, the mansion became Friendship House, which has now grown into an international cultural centre.

### VIEWPOINT

#### Labour in the life of Soviet people

By Prof. Ivan LEVYKIN, D. Sc. (Philosophy), deputy director of the Institute of Sociological Research

Practically all the people quizzed in the large-scale sociological investigation carried out by our institute (a total of 10,000 people from 28 regions of the USSR) answered that to be happy one needs peace, harmony in the family, interesting work, health and prosperity.

Among the 15 different forms of activity, to have a family and raise children were considered as being of primary importance. 70 per cent of the polled deemed it "very important", 30 per cent — "important". Then comes productive activity — 62 per cent classified it as "very important", while 34 per cent thought it "important". Being together with the beloved one comes third, 45 per cent believed this to be "very important", 47 per cent — "important". Then follow cognitive activity and various forms of leisure.

Wages. According to statistics the growth of labour productivity and the effectiveness of social production brings about a rise in the average wages and salaries of all social and professional groups in the USSR population year after year. Besides, the individual remuneration for the labour input of each worker may, naturally, go up but it may also remain unchanged and even decrease, depending on change of job, place of work, official status and other circumstances. Nevertheless, the sociological poll confirmed the tendency recorded by statistics. Comparing their wages with what they received, say, two years ago, most of the polled (50 per cent) said they were earning more now. About 20 per cent of the polled said that their wages remained the same, and about 11 per cent declared that their had gone down.

Nature, content and conditions of work. The investigation has shown that 60 per cent of the polled maintain that they have prestigious and interesting jobs allowing them to put into practice their knowledge and capabilities.

The investigation data also show that the policy of accelerated introduction of all-round mechanization and automation, the development of robot engineering find favourable response. It needs the growing requirements of workers in the nature and content of labour. This growth in requirements results from higher educational level, improved qualifications and a rise in the people's cultural standards.

As for working conditions, the requirements for them in the USSR are very high, and the criteria for assessing the difficulty and harmfulness of jobs are stricter than in most advanced countries.

Half of the polled noted that working conditions had improved over the past few years. At the same time 41 per cent maintain that they remained unchanged and 6 per cent said the same. These conditions had even deteriorated.

Improvements in quality and educational level. Fifty per cent of the polled declared that they continually improved their qualifications. What is more, 40 per cent maintain that to achieve this good conditions have been created for them at their places of work, 44 per cent assess the existing conditions as average and 11 per cent as bad.

### Places to visit

#### Science and technology

#### PHOTOGRAPH OF HALLEY'S COMET

One of the first in the Soviet Union to photograph approaching Halley's comet were scientists of the Astronomical Institute of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences participating in observations of this celestial body under an international programme. The photographs were taken at the Asya-Turgen plateau.

The scientists managed to take the photographs at 2,750 metres above sea level in fine weather, when the distance to

the comet was 750 million kilometres. The success was also facilitated by the excellent optical properties and qualities of a one-metre telescope made at the Carl Zeiss enterprise in the GDR.

These photographs will help

correct the movement of the Vega-1 and Vega-2 interplanetary stations scheduled to encounter Halley's comet in the spring of 1986.

BORZHOMI-LIKE MINERAL WATER DISCOVERED FROM OUTER SPACE

New mineral springs discovered in the vicinity of Georgia's Borzhomi gorge have not yet been given names. But it has

already been established that their daily yield is more than 200,000 litres, and that their chemical composition is similar to that of the famous Borzhomi.

The survey was conducted by means of space photography and sputniks and other new methods of geological prospecting.

Exploration of the new deposits will make it possible to annually sell more than 100 million bottles of mineral water. To retain ecological balance in the deep layers of the Earth where the springs rise, as well as the stability of the water's chemical composition, a system of regulating their exploitation has been worked out. Only ten out of the 35 wells of Borzhomi deposits are now operating. The others are going through a "recovery period" and are attracting the attention of scientists engaged in deep-layer investigations at the place.

#### OF INTEREST

#### ICE CREAM: 80 TONNES DAILY

Despite the cold and frosty winter Muscovites and the guests of the capital consume ice cream with pleasure. Automatic ice-cream production lines are operating at full capacity at Moscow's integrated tea works No. 8 — one of the biggest in Europe. It turns out dozens of various types of ice cream and its daily output is more than 80 tonnes. Part of it is exported.

#### HOW TO LOSE WEIGHT

It seems that from now on those who wish to lose weight will be recommended a diet instead of a diet that is exhausting and has negative effects on complexion. The new diet developed in Moscow makes it possible to preserve fresh looks all day long. It is a festival of conjurers from various countries — to everyone should have something to share. One day an appropriate notice was posted on

the door of the Central Arts Workers' Club.

The club is now buzzing with activities in preparation for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. As part of it there will be a festival of conjurers from various countries — to people addicted to trick-playing. Indeed, they would have much to share. One day an appropriate notice was posted on

Boris Kremersky

### NON-SERIOUS VOCATION OF SERIOUS PEOPLE

Three hundred very serious-minded people in Moscow — engineers, doctors, workers, lawyers, artists and a writer — once a month get together for a meeting showing new tricks to each other. On such occasions they act as magicians and ruffians, conjuring playing-cards, small coloured balls, silk kerchiefs and ... viewers' hearts.

The club was started by Vladimir Rudnev, a conjurer of long standing and inexhaustible imagination. Significantly enough, he is an honorary member of the Indian Academy of Conjuring Arts. He once thought it a good idea to bring together people addicted to trick-playing. Indeed, they would have much to share. One day an appropriate notice was posted on the door of the Central Arts Workers' Club.

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Pavel KRAMINOV

MIN INFORMATION No. 14, 1985

